

TWO YEARS OF STRUGGLE SUMMARIZED BY POWERS

Berlin Says Teutonic Allies Have Taken More Than 2,600,000 Prisoners and Hold More Than 411,000 Square Kilometers

ENTENTE ALLIES DECLARE PROSPECTS NEVER SO GOOD

Petrograd, Paris and London Report Additional Gains At All Fighting Fronts. With Heavy Losses Inflicted On Their Foe

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, July 31.—The second anniversary of the great war found both the Entente and the Central powers claiming that fortune has been with their arms during the two years of warfare just ending.

Berlin points to the territory her soldiers have overrun and declares that the Teutons have taken 2,658,000 of the enemy troops as against 1,695,000 Teutonic troops captured by the Entente.

The British war office on the other hand, declared that the opening week of the third year of the war finds the prospects of the Entente powers better than ever before. It is asserted that the German counterattacks are utterly failing to stem the progress that is being made upon the eastern and western fronts, and that there is to date no sign of an effective counter-offensive.

Central Powers' Gains

The Berlin statement says in part:—
"The end of the second year of the war finds that the Central Powers have occupied by the force of their arms 411,000 square kilometers of land as compared with 180,000 occupied during the first year. The enemy now occupies of land formerly held by the Teutonic allies, 22,000 square kilometers of land as against 11,000 taken from us during the first year of the war."

"Nor is this all of the material gains made by the Central Powers. We have taken 2,658,000 of the enemy soldiers at the various fronts, as against 1,695,000 taken by the Allies. The German troops have brought back to Germany vast masses of booty of all descriptions. Part of it consists of 11,036 cannon, 470,000 shells of various calibers, 3450 machine guns, and one and one half million of rifles."

Wounded Fight Again

"While the losses of the Teutonic powers have been large we have been able to return to the fighting front 90.2 percent of all wounded soldiers. One out of four of the percent of all wounded have died from their wounds, and the rest have been found unfit for active service or released to civil life."

In another official statement issued last night the German General Staff reports on the conduct of the war at the eastern and western fronts. Northwest of Kovle, it is declared, there was increased intensity of fighting, the Russians having brought up large numbers of reinforcements. This resulted in a series of fierce hand-to-hand combats in the course of which the Russians managed to penetrate the German lines at several points, but counterattacks ejected them.

Allies Are Repulsed

In speaking of the fighting on the Somme battlefields, the Berlin accounts say that the attacks by the British and French were successfully repulsed by the Germans and the enemy hurled back with great loss. In the vicinity of Pozieres and Longueval, adds the despatch, the fighting was particularly desperate. The British attacks failed."

The French and British official accounts give a different version of the struggle, and Petrograd reports continued successes in the neighborhood of Kovle, west of Brody, south of the Danester river and in the Caucasus, where the Turks are said to have twice attacked and twice suffered a repulse that cost them dearly.

Canadians Engaged

South of Ypres, where the Canadian troops have been facing the Germans for months, they attacked yesterday and forced the Teutons out of two trenches, besides inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy. The Germans retaliated by attacking Canadian positions near the famous Hohenzollern redoubt and driving the Canadians out.

Between the Somme and the Delville wood the British advanced their whole line, driving the Germans still farther back in that district and keeping pace with a brilliant attack made by the French from Hardecourt, where their lines join those of the British to the famous Somme farm, on the banks of the Somme itself.

A MASTER REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over all colic, cholera, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

STATUE OF LIBERTY SUFFERS MUCH FROM STAGGERING SHOCKS

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, July 31.—Millions of dollars worth of war material destined for the Allies, was destroyed by the explosion at the National Storage Company's plant at Communipaw, New Jersey shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning. The seven million dollar plant of the company is but a smoldering ruin, thirteen of its warehouses having been wiped out of existence by the detonations of the tons upon tons of explosives awaiting shipment to the war zone. The Statue of Liberty was seriously damaged.

Just what the cost in human life may be is not yet definitely known. In spite of the efforts of the authorities it has been impossible as yet to verify the reports of tremendous loss of life, but it is known that there are at least two dead, and two missing and believed to be dead, while the injured are scores, many of whom are mortally hurt.

DAMAGE MAY REACH \$25,000,000

All told the damage is believed to amount to the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. The prices of the explosives run in the millions, the damage done to the plant will total several millions of dollars more and the injuries done to communities over a radius of twenty odd miles, will mount into tremendous sums before the last dollar is paid.

The zone over which the explosion was heard and felt is almost unbelievable. Five different states, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Connecticut heard the sound of the vast explosions, or felt the tremor of the shock caused when the crash came.

SIXTY-NINE CARS EXPLODED

Sixty-nine cars of shrapnel, dynamite, and trinitrotoluene and other high explosives were standing in the yards of the plant waiting for transfer to the steamers for France and England, when the blow up happened. How much additional explosive was stored in the warehouses of the plant is not known as the officials of the company are unable as yet to make any definite statement regarding the quantities. But it is known that several thousand tons of war material was on hand, and that most of it went up in surging billows of flame and smoke.

Newark, Camden, and the scores of smaller towns in New Jersey suffered tremendously. Literally hundreds of thousands of windows were shattered. Houses were so shaken as to be no longer safe for their occupants. Big buildings in many of the nearer towns are in such a condition as to necessitate thorough repairs before they can be used again.

BROKEN GLASS LITTERS STREETS

In this city the damage is enormous. Miles upon miles of the streets of Manhattan are littered inches deep with shattered fragments of windows. The great electric signs that turned Broadway above Twenty-third street into the "Great White Way" were shaken from their places and in many cases lie broken in the streets below.

The big skyscraper buildings suffered more than the lower buildings and in most of the higher ones not a window has been left intact on the western and southwestern faces.

SKYSCRAPERS SHAKEN TO FOUNDATIONS

Some of the larger buildings, like the Metropolitan, the Singer, and the Woolworth, were badly shaken to their very foundations. The successive shocks as car after car of the explosives followed its fellows and blew up, kept the city rocking as a series of earthquake shocks might have done. Engineers yesterday were set to work to determine the exact amount of damage done to some of the larger of the structures, and there was some talk of keeping their occupants out of them today until it could be definitely determined whether they are safe.

But while the whole city suffered severely Bedloe Island on which stands the famous Statue of Liberty bore the brunt of the explosion. Every window in the statue was shattered, and the massive bronze door at the foot of the statue was blown clear away from its place, tearing the heavy hinges out as it went. The door weighed more than a ton.

STATUE OF LIBERTY IS INJURED

The statue was rocked to and fro as though in the hands of some giant, and it was feared by those on the island that it was about to tumble into the waters of the bay. It is feared that the rivets binding the great bronze plates of which the statue is made, have been wrenched out, and engineers have been instructed to begin a careful investigation today to see if the foundations have been impaired. It is believed that extensive repairs will have to be made at once.

As yet no hint has been given out by the authorities of the cause of the explosions. It is known however that a careful investigation is being made by the New Jersey authorities assisted by the Federal officers, in order to ascertain if the explosion was accidental or the result of the work of incendiaries. The officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, one of the greatest sufferers, are lending every possible assistance in this investigation.

Among the other losses sustained was that of 40,000 tons of raw sugars, consigned to refineries here.

More than \$50,000 damage was done to the buildings of the immigration station at Ellis Island. The immigration station itself was badly shaken, and extensive repairs will be needed at once.

CARRANZA PLANS TO QUIT Will Be Presidential Candidate

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

LAREDO, Texas, July 31.—Reports from the City of Mexico reached here last night to the effect that General Carranza intends to resign his position as first chief soon.

He will, it is asserted, turn the post over to Pablo Gonzalez, and shortly afterward will become a candidate for the presidency of Mexico.

This information was brought here last night by Mexican officials fresh from the capital.

It is declared that a conference of

the generals and the first chief will be held to decide upon the date for a general election. It is believed that this date will be soon.

It is stated that the feeling is growing throughout Mexico that a definite form of government and one that can be recognized as such by all nations, will go far toward solving the financial and economic problems that confront the country. The opposition to Carranza, it is also said, has been dying down since the fact that the federal troops have crushed Villa, has become plain even to the Villista forces.

ADAMIRAL CAPERTON WILL SAIL SOUTH WEDNESDAY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN DIEGO, July 31.—Admiral Caperton, who has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Winslow, in command of the Pacific fleet, will sail from this city for ports in lower Mexico Wednesday. He announced last night that he is going to acquaint himself with the actual conditions in that country.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STILL AT HER DOCK IN BALTIMORE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Deutschland is still in port, although increased activity on the part of her officers and crew is taken here to denote her early departure. The tug Timmins is still under steam and standing by for instant action as soon as she receives orders to begin her task of getting the Deutschland to sea.

SCORES PERISH IN GREAT HEAT WAVE

Seventy Deaths and Dozens of Prostrations Are Reported To Chicago Authorities

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CHICAGO, July 31.—Chicago passed another sweltering day. Sunday was the worst of the heat wave so far, the temperature climbing to 102 eight stories above the blistering streets, where the mercury registered 112 degrees.

There were scores of heat prostrations reported to the authorities, and seventy deaths due to the intense humidity, which added to the heat made the weather almost insupportable.

The weather bureau last night announced that there was some prospect that relief might be experienced today.

BRITAIN REVIVING OLD INDUSTRIES

People of England Once More Engage in Growing Medicinal Herbs

(By The Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 31.—Among the industries being revived in England is the cultivation of medicinal herbs.

The old physic garden was part and parcel of old English country life, but herb-growing died out in the nineteenth century, before the impact of foreign competition, and today most medicinal herbs are scarce and some are unobtainable.

Women who have gardens are being urged to grow badly needed herbs to help make up for the shortage of drug-producing plants and keep down the prices.

BIG BUSH FIRES BURN MANY TOWNS

Northern Ontario Swept By Flames and Hundreds Burned To Death

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TORONTO, July 31.—Bush fires have swept over the country in northern Ontario, destroying scores of farms, at least four towns and killing between one hundred and two hundred people.

The towns of Cochrane, Matheson, Timmins and Nushka Station are reported to be burning up, and their inhabitants, numbering several thousands are said to be fleeing for their lives.

All communication with the threatened district is difficult, and details of the catastrophe have been meager. It is known however that other towns are also burning, and reports from England say that the fires have burned two hundred persons to death and are still sweeping onward.

GERMANY CHARGING HIGH FOR DRUGS

Hollanders Ask Their Government To Secure Reduction To Normal Figures

(By The Associated Press.)

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The Central Public Health Council of the Netherlands has drawn the Government's attention to the enormously enhanced prices which Germany, acting through a special export commission, is charging for the drugs which it has a monopoly. Examples are given showing that these are five to ten times as high as pre-war prices. The continued existence of various popular sick funds is thereby endangered, and the government is urged to make diplomatic efforts with a view to obtaining the most indispensable drugs at the normal prices still current in Germany itself.

JAPANESE REGIMENT SENT TO TIEN-TSIN

(By The Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, July 31.—Japan has sent an additional regiment of troops from Manchuria to Tien-tsin, Japanese officers say they now have two thousand soldiers in Peking and Tien-tsin, which is the full complement they are allowed under the treaty agreed upon after the Boxer trouble.

FAMOUS PETROGRAD BRIDGE REPORTED FIRE DESTROYED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, July 31.—Reports reached here last night that the great Petrograd bridge over the Neva river was destroyed by fire yesterday and that twelve large steamers, and the Petrolif gun works and other munition plants were seriously damaged.

WILLIAMSON TURNED DOWN AS TRUSTEE: KING IS APPOINTED

Judge Ashford Decides He, and Not Supreme Court, May Fill Vacancies

BISHOP ESTATE TANGLE

BISHOP IS BROUGHT TO HEAD

Circuit Jurist Practically Reverses Action Taken By Highest Territorial Tribunal

(By The Associated Press.)

Judge Ashford yesterday morning refused to confirm the appointment of Representative William Williamson, made recently by the justices of the supreme court, as a member of the board of trustees of the Bishop Estate.

Quite in line with his remarks, made in court some weeks ago, that he believed it was time some Hawaiian was made a member of the board of trustees of this estate, the jurist yesterday, in handing down a forty-two page decision on the subject, appointed Charles E. King, graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, musician, pedagogue and former supervising principal of territorial schools, as a trustee to succeed Hon. Samuel M. Damon, who resigned recently and whose resignation was accepted by the justices of the supreme court.

"If this opinion has been extended to lengths which may appear unreasonable," Judge Ashford says, on page thirty-nine of his decision, "such extension is due, in part, to the fact that I have been unable to find language in which to adequately condemn it."

No Time To Shorten It

"Twilight Moody, the famous evangelist, when criticized for the length of his sermons, is said to have replied: 'I have no time to make them any shorter.'"

"Realizing the magnitude of the interests at stake, and appreciating that my conclusions herein 'lay in the face' of all procedure and precedent that have been observed in the filling of previous vacancies (since the going into operation of the Judiciary Act of 1892), and being further mindful of the fact that these conclusions are opposed to those reached and submitted to the court by the amici curiae who so courteously and ably examined and argued the question at bar, I have felt it due not alone to myself, but to the opinions of these gentlemen, to examine these matters at length, and to point out, to the best of my ability, the reasons which induce me to disregard their advice as to the condition of the law involved."

"I therefore summarize my conclusions as follows:

"1. That the power of appointment of trustees to fill vacancies in the board created in and by the will of Mrs. Bishop was in and by said will, conferred upon the supreme court of the Hawaiian Islands as a judicial tribunal and acting in its judicial capacity."

"2. That, at the date of said will, and thence until January 1, 1893, said supreme court was invested with all the jurisdiction and powers necessary to the choice and appointment of such trustees."

"3. That said power of appointment was not conferred upon the individuals who might, at any given period, chance to fill the offices of a majority of the justice of the supreme court, acting in their individual capacity, as distinguished from their judicial capacity."

"4. In the alternative, that if said power was so conferred upon such justices as individual, it extended and extends, by virtue of said Judiciary Act, only to the point of choosing and nominating trustees to fill such vacancies for approval or disapproval, by the circuit court, or a judge thereof, sitting in equity."

"5. That by virtue of the transfer from the supreme court to the judges of the several circuit courts of equity jurisdiction previously existing in said supreme court, and its several justices, which transfer was effected by said Judiciary act, said supreme court has not, since December 31, 1892, possessed the jurisdiction or authority to choose or appoint such trustees."

"6. That the jurisdiction and authority to appoint such trustees having been lost by the supreme court, by statutory enactment, it is now vested in the judges of the first circuit court, sitting in equity, as a part of their general equity jurisdiction."

"7. That, as the judge of said circuit court now having charge of the equity calendar, and 'acting in equity,' said jurisdiction and authority pertains and belongs to me;

"8. In the alternative, if a majority of said judges (if the supreme court, acting individually, and not judicially, were invested with, and will retain the jurisdiction and authority to choose and nominate to this court, sitting in equity, for its approval or disapproval, a trustee or trustees to fill such vacancy, and if the naming of William Williamson be regarded as such a choice and nomination, then said choice and nomination are hereby respectfully disapproved."

Supreme Court Set Aside

"9. That inasmuch as a vacancy in

said board of trustees now exists, owing to the resignation of Samuel M. Damon as such trustee, and the judicial acceptance thereof, and as this court has acquired jurisdiction in the premises by virtue of the petition or request of the remaining trustees for the confirmation of Mr. Williamson, it is appropriate that this court should now make an appointment of such trustee to fill said vacancy."

"10. Wherefore, by virtue of all the rights and powers now in anywise enabling in this behalf, I do hereby appoint Charles E. King, an alumnus of said Kamehameha school, of the first class graduation therefrom; to wit, the class of 1897, this appointment to be complete effective upon said appointee furnishing proper satisfaction to the court that he is a person of the Protestant religion, and upon his qualifying for said position by entering into a joint and several bond to and with his associate trustees heretofore in the sum of \$100,000. A decree to this effect will be signed upon presentation of the proper papers."

With the opening paragraph of his opinion and decision, Judge Ashford gives some history leading up to the will of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the benefactress of the Kamehameha Schools.

The High Chiefess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the last of the Kamehameha line, died in Honolulu, October 18, 1884, and her last will and testament, including two codicils, was admitted to probate December 3, 1884, in the supreme court of the Hawaiian Islands, which court, at that date, had jurisdiction of probate and equity matters, said Judge Ashford.

"I further direct that the number of my trustees shall be kept at five; that all vacancies shall be filled by the choice of a majority of the justices of the supreme court, the selection to be made from persons of the Protestant religion."

Powers of Trustees

"The primary object expressed in the will mentioned is contained in the thirteenth paragraph thereof, from which I quote as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath all of the real, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, whatsoever situated, unto the trustees below named, their heirs and assigns forever, to hold upon the following trusts, namely: To erect and maintain in the Hawaiian Islands two schools, each for boarding and day scholars, one for boys and one for girls, to be known as, and called the Kamehameha Schools."

"The trustee acting under the will, have established the schools at Kalia, in this city, one for boys and one for girls. The boys' school has been in operation about twenty-nine years and has graduated twenty-six annual classes of students. As a matter of practical administration of the trusts, the trustees have limited to boys and girls of aboriginal Hawaiian blood (either in whole or in part) the privilege of attending said schools, although there is no such limitation provided for in the will."

Not Limited to Hawaiians

"The only expression of preference for Hawaiians as objects of the bounty of the donor is that above quoted, namely, the provision that, in the distribution of a portion of each year's income to the support and education of orphans and others in indigent circumstances, preference shall be given to Hawaiians of pure or part aboriginal blood."

"The estate now controlled by the trustees under the will approximates five million dollars in value; the schools are large and apparently well equipped, and the board of trustees, throughout its changing personnel, has adopted and maintained a scheme of education upon lines so broad and comprehensive (notwithstanding the above mentioned limitation of the privilege of attendance to Hawaiians) as to invest this trust with all the characteristics of a quasi-public trust, and, as such, I shall regard it in the course of this opinion."

"And this quasi public character of the trust invests it with an interest which impels the court to a somewhat closer scrutiny of the affairs which it comprehends than might be called for in the case of a purely private trust."

Third of Century Changes

"As above, five individuals were named to constitute the original board of trustees, but during the nearly third of a century that has since elapsed, many changes in the personnel of the board have taken place."

"The latest of these changes consists in the resignation of Samuel M. Damon as such trustee, which resignation was by his co-trustees presented to this court for acceptance, on the ninth of June last, and a decree approving and accepting said resignation, and providing for the presentation of the accounts

of the trustees as the same shall stand immediately upon the qualifying of a successor to said Samuel M. Damon, was immediately signed and filed in this cause."

The opinion and decision then cites the proceedings in Judge Ashford's court, bearing on the then proposed confirmation of Mr. Williamson's appointment.

Williamson Qualified, But—

"Oral evidence was also introduced, touching the personal, moral and business qualification of said William Williamson for appointment to a place upon said board," continues the court.

"As to this feature, the court desires to express entire satisfaction with the qualifications of Mr. Williamson for such an appointment, in all respects save one, namely, that it has not been made to appear that he is so qualified, by length of residence in Hawaii, or by familiarity and sympathy with the history, manners, customs, language, ideals and aspirations of the Hawaiian people as to mark him out as a fit and suitable person to be appointed to an office where he would be authorized and expected to exercise a wide, benevolent and sympathetic discretion with reference to the education of Hawaiian youth, of either sex, and concerning the general scheme, system and regulations to be adopted and observed during their attendance at the schools, in question."

Appeal May Be Taken

The remainder of the opinion and decision discusses the points in question at great length and with much minuteness of detail, many citations being made from cases which are said to have bearing on the questions involved in the Bishop Estate case.

Charles E. King's bond as trustee of the estate, for \$100,000, and is said to be ready for filing. Much depends, however, on what steps may be taken by the remainder of the board of trustees of the estate. It was given out yesterday that an appeal from Judge Ashford's decision would be prepared, as soon as the papers can be prepared, to the supreme court of the Territory. It was also claimed that there will be considerable difficulty in doing this as all the supreme court justices are disqualified. Just how this may be was not explained yesterday.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS ARRIVES HERE FOR PERMANENT DUTY

(From Sunday Advertiser)

THE United States cruiser St. Louis arrived from Bremerton navy-yard and Seattle yesterday morning and berthed at the navy wharf. She will be here at least until the middle of the week and perhaps longer before going to Pearl Harbor to serve as flagship for Adm. C. J. Bough, commandant of the fourteenth district, as training ship for the Hawaiian naval militia and as tender to the K-class submarines. Bunker coal will be taken here.

Lt. Comdr. V. S. Houston is commandant of the St. Louis.

The run from Cape Flattery was made in a little more than seven days. She departed from Seattle at three o'clock Friday afternoon, July 21, and passed the Cape at four o'clock next morning. She averaged about thirteen sea miles an hour on the voyage. It was her first long voyage in about two years. Good weather was met but there were strong trades the last two days. She was slowed down to avoid getting off port Friday night.

First Big Ship For Station

Except for the cruiser Maryland, the St. Louis is the first naval vessel of any size to be here in the last eighteen months. She is the first big vessel to be stationed here. Officers of the St. Louis, besides Lieutenant-Commander Houston, are: Lieut. R. L. Stover, executive and navigating officer; Lieut. W. F. Gresham, H. W. Stiles and R. S. Parr, Surgeon W. S. Hoen, Chief Boatswain W. A. Macdonald, Chief Gunner F. C. Wicker, Chief Machinist B. Mullan, Carpenter R. J. Leachy and Pay Clerk C. B. Fuller. Lieutenants Gresham and Stiles are assigned temporarily to the cruiser and will return to the States soon. Other officers to give her seven in the wardroom are expected.

Not only has the St. Louis a short complement of officers but her crew is lacking even for a reserve complement. She has only 217, whereas she should have 260, but men are expected during the next few months to bring her complement up to reserve.

Visitors will be welcomed today from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon except between the mess hours of eleven-thirty to one-fifteen o'clock.

St. Louis Is Third-Class

The St. Louis is a third-class cruiser, rated speed twenty-one and one-half knots, normal displacement 9700 tons, armed with fourteen six-inch rifles and eighteen three-inch, 424 feet long at the water line, 462½ feet over all, sixty-six feet beam and twenty-three and one-fourth feet maximum draft. No guns are mounted in turrets, the fore and aft six-inch being on deck. She was launched in 1905 and is a sister of the Milwaukee and Charleston. She has four funnels. Heaviest armor is four-inch. The St. Louis has been in reserve at Bremerton.

Some of the officers have been on duty on the West Coast of Mexico for some time. They seemed glad to get away.

Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga, well known here through his long stay as commander of the Alert, is commander of the cruiser New Orleans, officers of the St. Louis said, now taking the naval militia in Oregon and Washington to Alaskan waters.

Following are petty officers of the St. Louis: C. J. Nielsen, chief boatswain's mate; J. Warner, chief boatswain's mate; C. Axelson, chief gunner's mate; E. T. Hammond, chief quartermaster; G. Howard, chief quartermaster; A. R. Butts, chief electrician; A. B. Barker, chief carpenter's mate; A. B. Provost, chief machinist's mate; O. Bergen, chief machinist's mate; C. Snyder, chief water tender; D. McDonald, chief water tender; L. L. Ballard, chief yeoman; W. D. Withers, chief yeoman; Q. C. Tucker, hospital steward.

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